

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Prussians have commenced bridging the Seine, but the French forts destroy the work every morning.

Gambetta has issued another proclamation to the army, intimating that the soldiers of Metz protest against the cowardly capitulation, and refuse to be bound by it. He closes with an appeal to the soldiers to make an effort to rid the country of the enemy, and then become free and peaceful citizens of the Republic.

PORT CLAIRBORNE, Nov. 1.—A vessel, supposed to be the Mary Ann, is breaking up. Three men lost their lives in attempting to reach her.

The vessels Providence and Pathway, from Boston, run ashore during yesterday's gales, and are a total loss.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Details from various sources show that to the last the commanders at Metz deceived the troops, promising that while negotiations were progressing to surrender they would cut their way out.

The people of Metz followed Bazaine through the streets howling traitor.

Two corps go to Paris. The remaining four corps will be divided between the armies operating on the north side of France.

The China advices state that the Chinese authorities are pursuing a vacillating policy toward foreigners. The impression prevails that the contemplated general slaughter is a fabrication.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Empress Eugenie arrived at Wilhelmshöhe and visited the Emperor, in company with Bazaine, on Sunday.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.—Gen. Beyer, in a letter defending Bazaine from Gambetta's charge of treason, concludes by saying: "We capitulated to famine."

The first snow of the season fell yesterday at Bangor, Maine.

White & Keener's paper mill, at Hartford, was burned yesterday.

Allen and Gallagher, two prize fighters, were arrested at St. Louis yesterday. The fight had come off.

A short, sharp earthquake was felt yesterday, about five o'clock, at Buffalo. The doors and windows were shaken, but no damage was done.

TOURS, Nov. 2.—Advices from Paris to the 25th ult., state that the Prussians had resumed in force the positions previously abandoned, from which they had been dislodged after hard fighting, and the Parisians held these points and were fortifying them.

Trochu has received 30,000 francs as a voluntary contribution from certain citizens for the equipment of his battery.

The subscribers to the national loan were numerous. Seven hundred and fifty millions have been paid in of the portion due October 21st.

There was sufficient salt-petre in the redcoats to make powder for six months. Gambetta's headquarters are at A-Burg. In encounters with the enemy near Bezancon, he captured over one thousand prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A female dressed in a red jacket, flannel skirt and wearing gold earrings and necklace, has washed ashore of the North Island. It is supposed from the Cambria.

The Times has Versailles dispatching today stating that negotiations for German unity are progressing favorably.

It has been decided that King William assumes the title of Emperor of Germany.

Gambetta declares that the salvation of France depends upon the people. The Government cannot even supply them with arms. He ascribes the loss of De Jou to incompetency of Sardinian officers, and their crude organization.

Paris has salted provisions for five weeks, fresh meat until the fifteenth of December.

The Prussians have succeeded in planting batteries at Courbenon, Mendon and Bay Nerve, near the Paris walls.

The London Standard denies the report of a conference between the legitimists and Orleans chiefs.

A game of base ball between the White Stockings and Mutuals was broken up by the crowd at the 8th inning. The score stood, Whites, 7; Mutuals, 3.

Parisians are as enthusiastic for the defence of the city as ever.

One thousand additional pieces of cannon are being cast at the Paris foundries, the expense of which is being borne by private subscriptions.

There are enough provisions in Paris to last until the first of January. Additional fortifications are being constructed for the defence of the city.

The officials of Metz disclaim any complicity in Bazaine's ignominious surrender. The French officers who escaped say he is a traitor.

The terms of the capitulation at Metz provide for the protection of person and property of citizens and soldiers.

The Tours government has no official news from the army of the Loire.

Excesses still continue in Marseilles.

The defense of Lyons will be vigorous.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—One hundred and eighty, out of three hundred and forty deputies in the Cortes are in favor of Aosta for the throne.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—It is asserted that food sufficient to supply Bazaine's army four months was found at Metz.

The wreck of the steamer Cambria lies in the course of the vessels following the Irish coast through the North Channel, and is pronounced a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

No particulars of the interview between Napoleon and Generals Canrobert and Le Douart are reported.

From officers of high rank who escaped from Metz, the Independence Belge learns that the protocol relative to the magazines and mines was dictated by fears of some act of desperation, such as followed the surrender of Laon.

The garrison at Metz insisted upon either fighting for escape or a continuation of the siege, and the generals, to preserve their dignity, were inclined to yield to the desire of the troops to make a sortie, even after the surrender was known, but could not muster a sufficient organized force.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.—In consequence of the terms proposed yesterday by Thiers and accepted to-day by Bismarck, the latter offers France an armistice of twenty-five days to allow general elections throughout France, the armistice to be based upon the military status in quo existing on day of signature.

NEW YORK, November 3.—A sneak thief stole 100,000 dollars of U. S. registered bonds from the safe of lawyer J. H. Haplin, Pine street, this morning. No clue to

The Surrender of Metz.

The New York Herald's Correspondent gives the following details:

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION SIGNED.

By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning, and lasted till eight o'clock in the evening, when the capitulation was signed for the absolute surrender of Metz and all its fortifications, armaments, stores and munitions, and for a surrender, on the Sedan conditions, of all the garrison and all of Bazaine's army, comprising three Marshals of France, sixty-six generals, 6,000 officers and 173,000 troops. The Germans are astounded at this result—an army and fortress capitulating to an invading army larger than itself by only a small fraction.

STARVATION IN METZ.

On the morning of the 29th five soldiers lay dead of starvation at Montigny, while the staff still indulged in luxurious meals, and four day's rations were given to the entire army that morning, while they had received none for two days previous. No beef or pork had been obtainable at any price for a week; but on that morning, before anything had arrived in town, the shops had plenty thereof. This proves the charges current in the town that speculators had seized much food, and that a rational system of apportionment, such as existed during the last ten days, if introduced at first and combined with requisitions, would have prevented much waste and enabled the fortress to hold out a month longer. The staff used to feed their horses on bread at first. Recently the prices had reached the following maximum:—Sugar, 30¢ a pound; salt, 15¢; one ham, 300¢; one potato, 45¢; one onion, 60¢. The International sold a little pig caught near Gravelotte for 748¢.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

Since five weeks amputations have been performed without chloroform or ether, and wounds have been dressed without carbolic acid. There are over 10,000 sick and wounded. Thirty-five thousand persons have died in the town alone during the siege, greater part from lack of proper care. The prevailing diseases are typhus, spotted typhus and dysentery. Scoury has not prevailed, though even the sick have for over three weeks received their horse steaks and horse broth without salt.

Dumas the elder is said to be dying, near Dieppe, in France. He has been known as one of the most remarkable writers the world has ever produced. He achieved his first success as a dramatist in 1828, and afterward brought out in quick succession a large number of plays. He soon after entered the field as a novelist and produced a great number of French historical works and romances and dramas. So wonderfully fertile in authorship that he once contracted with two newspapers to furnish them with manuscript equal to sixty ordinary sized volumes in a year, and this he did exclusive of other writings. At one time he was the editor of *Le Liberte*, and afterward of a monthly review. His most popular English translations are, *Count of Monte Cristo*, *The Three Musketeers*, *Margaret of Anjou* and *Memoirs of a Physician*. In appearance Dumas was, though the son of a white woman, presents all the characteristics of a mulatto, except color, even more strongly than his father, who was Alexandre Davy Dumas, a French general, born in Hayti, and whose mother was colored. He is now in his 65th year.

LUDICROUS SCENE AT A FUNERAL.—An Iowa paper says: "At the funeral of a young man in Des Moines recently, the services for the dead took place at the dwelling of the parents. After a most pathetic address, which brought tears from all the young ladies present, the minister inquired if any of the dear friends of the deceased wished to say anything on this solemn occasion. A stranger here stepped forward, and, after expressing sympathy with the friends of the deceased, remarked that the ways of Providence were inscrutable, and, in this connection, he wished to mention that he was the agent for a first rate article of hair vigor for the State of Iowa. The corpse had used it for years with great advantage, and he confidently recommended it, especially to the minister and undertaker present, as he perceived they were both painfully bald. 'Shake the bottle, gentlemen, and rub the hair well in with a stiff brush,' said he. At this stage of the proceedings a slight disturbance occurred, and the hair vigor man disappeared."

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: A countryman at the theatre the other night, as the escort of some ladies, retired at an intermission and returned with a pound or two of peanuts wrapped up in a paper, and two huge bananas sticking from his pocket. Just then, however, and before he had time to take his seat, one of the actresses, who had especially won his admiration, came to the footlights and warbled a beautiful melody. The rich, full voice, exquisite in intonation and breathing strains almost divine, completed the conquest of the countryman's heart, and unable to restrain his delight, he leaped on the stage his peanuts, bananas and pocket-handkerchief as a tribute to the fair enchantress. There was a momentary astonishment visible upon the faces on the stage, a single interval of hesitation, which was removed by the countryman's voice, full and clear—"Take 'em, gal, by jingo, you're welcome."

UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE OVER ANIMALS.—The horse is like his driver, and the dog like his master. A nervous timorous man is almost sure to have a skittish horse, shying at anything, unsteady, and a runaway if he gets a chance. Many a cow is spoiled by lack of patience and quietness in the milk, and the amount of milk depends more upon the milkier than the pasturage. If a man is afraid of a horse, the animal knows it before he goes into the stable. We have seen the most inoffensive cow in the herd so wrought upon by the nervousness of a greenhorn son of Erin, as dexterously to plant her foot in his breast, and send him rolling heels over head. A noisy, boisterous fellow about fattening stables will cause a serious loss in gain of flesh to the animals, so important is quiet to them when they are digesting their food.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*.

The dressing which the Prince Royal gave McMahon, and the breaches which have been made in the walls during the investment of Strasburg may be said to represent the "close" of the war. In fact Bazaine's forces alone are an army outfit.

1870. FALL, 1870.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S WORM CANDY,

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april 5

Sickness, Pain and Death

Legitimately result as penalties for violations of natural laws, from which none can escape.
The faded cheek, the pale and wan features, the dull eye, the clouded intellect, the downy heavy sigh, the feeble and emaciated frame, the dejected brow, the tottering gait, all indicate previous transgression of law. Knowing that "iron is the life of the human system," intelligent beings apply for some remedy as soon as circumstances permit; while those who do not act upon the principle that "delays are dangerous," generally linger, lose more time and money.
Thousands of mothers and daughters, in all stations and conditions of life, are suffering, lingering and dying from the effects of some dreaded and dreadful

Female Complaint,

That claims its victims throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Many females suffer in some way at each monthly period; some girls are in great peril at the commencement of menstruation, while older ones dread its decline at the "turn of life." Sometimes the menstrual flow is too much or too little, or may be attended with pain, or be irregular or entirely checked, or changed in appearance, attended with other distressing symptoms. Leucorrhoea, or the "Whites," frequently drains the system, or ulceration of the womb may create pain and cause rapid prostration.

Falling of the womb is an exceedingly common complaint, giving much trouble and distress, which, under ordinary treatment, is difficult to cure. Of the Womb, and other serious and fatal complaints follow the female sex throughout life. Lives there a medical gentleman who has or can relieve the fair sex of the above troubles? Not many. Is there no combination of remedial agents that will come to her rescue? We answer, Yes.

English Female Bitters,

The only acknowledged Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator known, will cure all those complaints above mentioned in an incredibly short time. The Bitters at once arouses, strengthens and restores the womb to its natural condition, removing obstructions, relieving pain and regulating the monthly period. Younder stands a pale, feeble and languid girl, just bursting into womanhood; she is the victim of all, but back she silently steals a peck, eats chalk, or a slice of bread, no appetite for food; she turns with a dull eye and seeks solitude; her eye no longer sparkles, her merry laugh is no longer heard ringing through the air; she complains about bloodless lips and gums, with headache, palpitation, constipation, swimming of the head, cold feet and hands, melancholy; she has a coated tongue, offensive breath, and a host of other evils too numerous to mention.

When neglected all these symptoms become aggravated; there is sick stomach, heartburn, a dark line settles under the eye, the legs and arms are swollen, the hair loses its gloss and falls off; there is lethargy and splitting of the finger-nails; swollen abdomen, extreme nervousness, irritability, pains and aches, dry cough, hysterical fits, rapid prostration, epilepsy and death! If you, or any of your friends, are thus afflicted, send at once for a bottle of English Female Bitters and be cured. Its effects are magical in such complaints, surely no mother will postpone and delay this duty until

Death is at the Door.

In all these complaints the system evidently shows a want of red blood, and Mr. Chamberlain, in his work on Diseases of Females, says: "Barrenness, in which the blood is remarkably deficient in red corpuscles, and the known property of iron to correct this condition, theory suggests it as the most to be relied on, the best of which is the Citrate." Citrate of Iron enters largely into the composition of English Female Bitters, combined with powerful vegetable tonics of rare qualities.

Among the mountains of Tennessee, and the pine woods of Michigan, is found a certain hardy plant, the root, which has been in secret use by some old midwives for many years, possessing magic powers in regulating and restoring all females suffering with any ailment of the womb. This root we have obtained, gave it a fair test in our practice, and it is now one of the principal ingredients in these Bitters. Other powerful uterine and general tonics also enter into its composition. We also add Lycopodium or Black root, sufficient to act upon the liver and keep the bowels open.

Blooming Young Girls,

Middle-aged matrons, those at the critical period, and the aged grandmother, are all cured by the use of our English Female Bitters, now prescribed and used by physicians all over the country.

If you are troubled with Falling of the Womb, attended with a sense of weight and bearing down pain in the back and side, and other attendant evils, English Female Bitters will give entire relief.

Those at the "turn of life," mothers after confinement, and all others (male or female) who are convalescent from any protracted or debilitating complaint, who gain strength slowly, and whose digestion is slow and imperfect, will find these Bitters the very thing their system demands. It gives a powerful appetite, aids and assists digestion, arouses the liver, strengthens mentally and physically, and fits the whole system with pure crimson blood coursing through its channels.

Common Grogshop Bitters

Empty bitter bottles, of various styles, can be found almost everywhere, and are being sold, and are advertised to cure almost every disease, while the manufacturers know they possess no medicinal properties whatever. They are so many disguised for exceedingly common beverages, which do not, nor cannot, possibly cure any one.

Beware of these pleasant biters in quart bottles; they contain a sting for your vitals, and he who buys them carries a "toxin" into his house. One man who knows nothing about medicine, says his big bottles of common stuff will cure chills and fever, rheumatism and consumption; another, whose bottle is very fancy, cures all impurities of the blood, makes old men young, casts out devils, restores sight to the blind, and numerous other miracles; while yet another, who presumes every man a drunkard, proposes to cure colic, improving nails, yellow fever, heart disease, and liver-sick maidens! We know they make no such cures; we know the people at large are deceived and swindled, and as we desire to ventilate these common humbugs, make the following challenge to one and all:

One Hundred Dollars

That one tablespoonful of ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS contains as much medicinal properties as one bottle of any of the pleasantly tasted, common advertised biters of the day! The medical profession to decide the question. Be it understood that the English Female Bitters is not a beverage, but is a powerful Iron and Vegetable Tonic combined, curing long standing chronic female complaints in every direction. Put up in large bottles at \$1.50 per bottle, or six bottles for \$8.00, and sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

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The best and cheapest combination for all affections of the kidneys and bladder ever offered to the public, is prepared by regular physicians and used by the profession.

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april 12.